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PATENTS / DESIGNS / TRADE MARKS /  
GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION



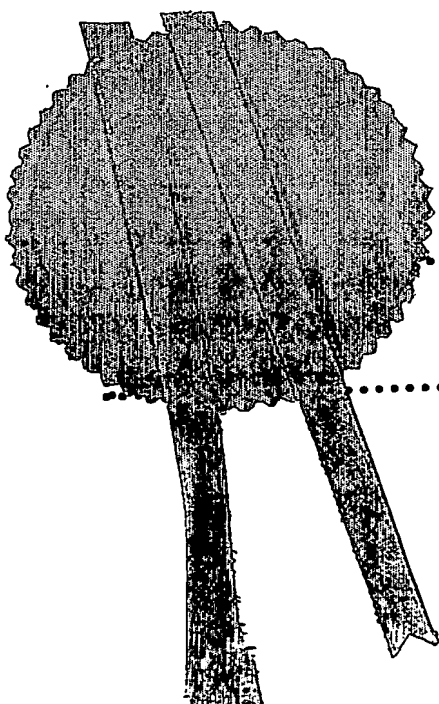
सत्यमेव जयते

Government Of India  
Patent Office  
Todi Estates, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor,  
Lower Parel (West)  
Mumbai - 400 013

**THE PATENTS ACT, 1970**

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED THAT , the annex is a true copy of Application and Provisional Specification filed on 14/10/2003 in respect of Patent Application No.1064/MUM/2003 of CADILA HEALTHCARE LIMITED, a company incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956, of Zydu Tower, Satellite Cross Roads, Ahmedabad 380 015, Gujarat, India.

This certificate is issued under the powers vested in me under Section 147 (1) of the Patents Act, 1970.



Dated this 29<sup>th</sup> day of October 2004.

  
(R. BHATTACHARYA)

ASST. CONTROLLER OF PATENTS & DESIGNS

FORM 1

THE PATENTS ACT, 1970

APPLICATION FOR GRANT OF PATENT  
(See Sections 5(2), 7, 54 and 135 and Rule 33A)

(1) We, **CADILA HEALTHCARE LIMITED**, a company incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956, of Zydus Tower, Satellite Cross Roads, Ahmedabad 380 015, Gujarat, India

(2) hereby declare –

(a) That we are in possession of an invention titled

**'Novel Heterocyclic Compounds Having Hypolipidemic, Hypocholesteremic Activities Process For Their Preparation And Pharmaceutical Compositions Containing Them And Their Use In Medicine'**

(b) That the Provisional Specification relating to this invention is filed with this application;

(c) That there is no lawful ground of objection to the grant of a patent to us.

(3) Further declare that the true and first inventor for the said invention are ,

**Braj B. LOHRAY and Vidya B. LOHRAY** both Indian citizens, of **CADILA HEALTHCARE LIMITED**, Zydus Tower, Satellite Cross Roads, Ahmedabad – 380 015, Gujarat, India

(4) We claim priority from the application(s) filed in the following convention country(ies), particulars of which are as follows: **NIL**

(5) That we are the assignees of the true and first inventors,

(6) That our address for service in India is as follows;

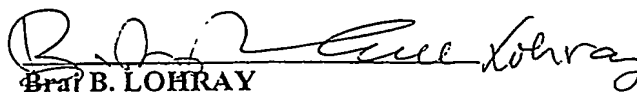
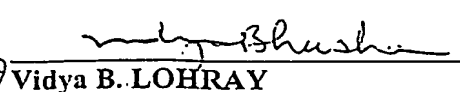
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(7) Following declaration was given by the inventors

We, Braj B. LOHRAY and Vidya B. LOHRAY, both Indian citizens, of CADILA HEALTHCARE LIMITED, Zydus Towers, Satellite Cross Roads, Ahmedabad - 380 015, Gujarat, India,

and the true and first inventors for this invention declare that the applicants herein is our assignees.

 Braj B. LOHRAY  
 Vidya B. LOHRAY

(8) That to the best of our knowledge, information and belief the facts and matters stated herein are correct and there is no lawful ground of objection to the grant of patent to us on this application.

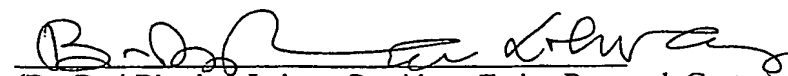
(9) Following are the attachments with this application:

- (a) Provisional specification in triplicate
- (b) Statement and Undertaking on FORM 3 in duplicate
- (c) Power of Authority
- (d) Form 2 in triplicate
- (e) Power of Authority
- (f) Abstract

Fee Rs. .... in Cash/Cheque/Bank Draft Bearing No..... dated.....on  
.....Bank.

We request that a patent be granted to us on any complete specification filed on this application for the said invention.

Dated this 11<sup>th</sup> day of October, 2003.

  
(Dr. Braj Bhushan Lohray, President, Zydus Research Centre)  
for CADILA HEALTHCARE LIMITED

To  
The Controller of Patents  
The Patent Office, at Mumbai

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# Form 2

THE PATENTS ACT, 1970  
(39 of 1970)

## PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION (Section 10; rule 13 )

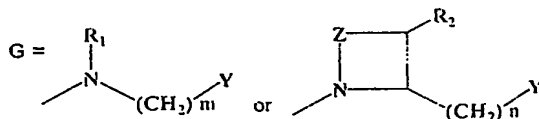
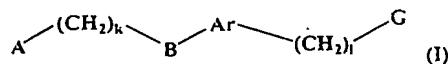
*"Novel heterocyclic compounds having hypolipidemic, hypocholesteremic activities process for their preparation and pharmaceutical compositions containing them and their use in medicine "*

Cadila Healthcare Limited, a company incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956, of Zydus Tower, Satellite Cross Road, Sarkhej-Gandhinagar Highway, Ahmedabad 308 015, Gujarat, India

The following specification describes the nature of the invention:

## FIELD OF INVENTION

The present invention relates to novel hypolipidaemic and hypocholesterolemic compounds, their derivatives, their analogs, their tautomeric forms, their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, their pharmaceutically acceptable solvates and pharmaceutically acceptable compositions containing them. More particularly, the present invention relates to novel heterocycle containing amino acid derivatives of the general formula (I), their derivatives, their analogs, their tautomeric forms, their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, their pharmaceutically acceptable solvates, pharmaceutical compositions containing them, use of these compounds in medicine and the intermediates involved in their preparation.



The present invention also relates to a process for the preparation of the above said novel compounds, their derivatives, their analogs, their tautomeric forms, their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, and pharmaceutical compositions containing them.

The compounds of the general formula (I) lower or modulate triglyceride levels and/or cholesterol levels and/or low-density lipoproteins (LDL) and raise HDL plasma levels and hence are useful in combating different medical conditions, where such lowering (and raising) is beneficial. Thus, it could be used in the treatment and/or prophylaxis of obesity, hyperlipidaemia, hypercholesteremia, hypertension, atherosclerotic disease events, vascular restenosis, diabetes and many other related conditions generally described as Syndrome X.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Hyperlipidaemia has been recognized as the major risk factor in causing cardiovascular diseases due to atherosclerosis. Atherosclerosis and other such peripheral vascular diseases affect the quality of life of a large population in the world. The therapy aims to lower the elevated plasma LDL cholesterol, low-density lipoprotein and plasma triglycerides in order to prevent or reduce the risk of occurrence of cardiovascular diseases. The detailed etiology of atherosclerosis and coronary artery diseases is discussed by Ross and Glomset [New Engl. J. Med., 295, 369-377 (1976)].

Diabetes is associated with a number of complications and also affect a large population. This disease is usually associated with other diseases such as obesity, hyperlipidemia, hypertension and angina. It is well established that improper treatment can aggravate impaired glucose tolerance and insulin resistance, thereby leading to frank diabetes. Further, patients with insulin resistance and type 2 diabetes often have raised triglycerides and low HDL-cholesterol concentrations and therefore, have greater risk of cardiovascular diseases. The present therapy for these diseases includes sulfonylureas and biguanides along with insulin. This type of drug therapy may lead to mild to severe hypoglycemia, which may lead to coma or in some cases may lead to death, as a result of unsatisfactory glycaemic control by these drugs. Recent addition of drugs in the treatment of diabetes are the thiazolidinediones, drugs having insulin-sensitizing action. Thiazolidinediones are prescribed alone or in combination with other anti-diabetic agents like troglitazone, rosiglitazone and pioglitazone. These are useful in treating diabetes, lipid metabolism but are suspected to have tumor-inducing potential and cause hepatic dysfunction, which may lead to liver failure. Further, serious undesirable side-effects have occurred in animal and/or human studies which include cardiac hypertrophy, hema dilution and liver toxicity in a few glitazones progressing to advanced human trials. The drawback is considered to be idiosyncratic. Presently, there is a need for a safe and an effective drug, to treat insulin resistance, diabetes and hyperlipidemia. [ *Exp. Clin. Endocrinol. Diabetes*: 109(4), S548-9 (2001)]

Obesity is another major health problem being associated with increased morbidity and mortality. It is a metabolic disorder, in which excess of fat is accumulated in the

body. Although, its etiology is unclear, the general feature includes excess of calorie intake than it is consumed. Various therapies such as dieting, exercise, appetite suppression, inhibition of fat absorption etc. have been used to combat obesity. However, more efficient therapies to treat this abnormality is essential as obesity is closely related to several diseases such as coronary heart disease, stroke, diabetes, gout, osteoarthritis, hyperlipidaemia and reduced fertility. It also leads to social and psychological problems. [*Nature Reviews: Drug Discovery* : 1(4), 276-86 (2002)]

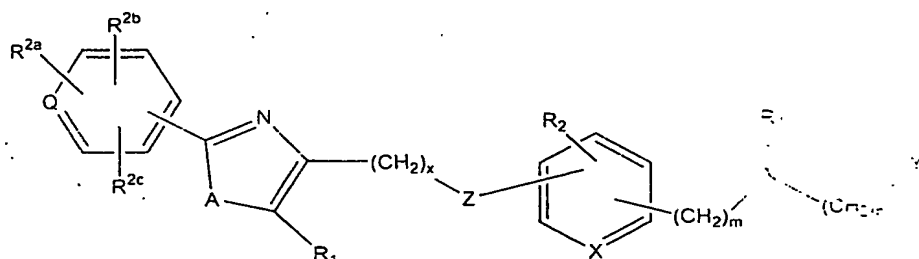
Peroxisome Proliferator Activated Receptor (PPAR) is a member of the steroid/ retinoid/ thyroid hormone receptor family. PPAR $\alpha$ , PPAR $\gamma$  and PPAR $\delta$  have been identified as subtypes of PPARs. The role of PPAR, in different disease conditions is widely established PPAR $\gamma$  activation has been found to play a central role in initiating and regulating adipocyte differentiation [Endocrinology 135, 798-800, (1994)] and energy homeostasis, [Cell, 83, 803-812 (1995); Cell, 99, 239-242 (1999)]. PPAR $\gamma$  agonists would stimulate the terminal differentiation of adipocyte precursors and cause morphological and molecular changes characteristic of a more differentiated, less malignant state. During adipocyte differentiation, several highly specialized proteins are induced, which are being involved in lipid storage and metabolism. It is accepted that PPAR $\gamma$  activation leads to expression of CAP gene [Cell biology, 95, 14751-14756, (1998)], however, the exact link from PPAR $\gamma$  activation to changes in glucose metabolism and decrease in insulin resistance in muscle has not been clear. PPAR $\alpha$  is involved in stimulating  $\beta$ -oxidation of fatty acids [Trends Endocrine Metabolism, 4, 291-296 (1993)] resulting in plasma circulating free fatty acid reduction [Current Biol., 5, 618-621 (1995)]. Recently, role of PPAR $\gamma$  activation in the terminal differentiation of adipocyte precursors has been implicated in the treatment of cancer. [Cell, 79, 1147-1156 (1994); Cell, 377-389 (1996); Molecular Cell, 465-470 (1998); Carcinogenesis, 1949-1953 (1998); Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., 94, 237-241 (1997); Cancer Research, 58, 3344-3352 (1998)]. Since PPAR $\gamma$  is expressed in certain cells consistently, PPAR $\gamma$  agonists would lead to nontoxic chemotherapy. There is growing evidence that PPAR agonists may also influence the cardiovascular system through PPAR receptors as well as directly by modulating vessel wall function [Med. Res. Rev., 20 (5), 350-366 (2000)].

PPAR  $\alpha$  agonists have been found useful in the treatment of obesity (WO 97/36579). Dual PPAR  $\alpha$  and  $\gamma$  agonists have been suggested to be useful for Syndrome X (WO 97/25042). PPAR  $\gamma$  agonists and HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors have exhibited synergism and indicated the usefulness of the combination in the treatment of atherosclerosis and xanthoma (EP 0753 298).

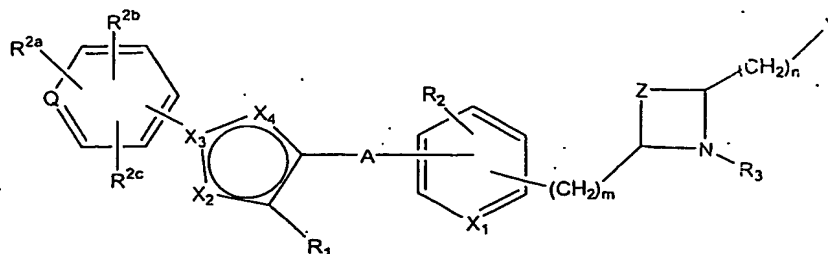
Leptin is a protein when bound to leptin-receptors is involved in sending satiety signal to the hypothalamus. Leptin resistance would therefore lead to excess food intake, reduced energy expenditure, obesity, impaired glucose tolerance and diabetes [*Science*, 269, 543-46(1995)]. It has been reported that insulin sensitizers lower plasma leptin concentration [*Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 93, 5793-5796 (1996); WO 98 02159].

A few compounds belonging to the class of heterocycle containing amino acid derivatives have been reported to be useful in the treatment of hyperlipidemia, hypercholesterolemia, antiobesity and hyperglycemia which includes those described in:

- i) US 6414002 (Cheng et al.) which discloses compounds of the following general formula



- ii) WO 02096357 (Cheng et al.) which discloses compounds having the following general formula



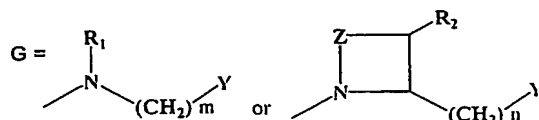
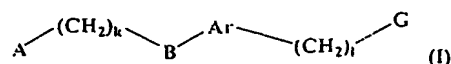


which are incorporated in their entirety as reference.

However, none of them have been commercialized so far and there is always a need to provide better and cost effective medicines which are of better or comparable efficacy with the present treatment regimes, has lesser side effects and requires a lower dosage regime.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention thus provides for new compounds of general formula (I)



their derivatives, their analogs, their tautomeric forms, their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, their pharmaceutically acceptable solvates and pharmaceutically acceptable compositions containing them and their use in medicine. The present invention also discloses a process for the preparation of compounds of formula (I) and pharmaceutical compositions containing them.

### OBJECTIVES OF THE INVENTION

The objective of this invention is to develop novel compounds represented by the general formula (I) useful as hypocholesterolemic, hypolipidaemic, hypolipoproteinemic, anti-obesity and antihyperglycemic agents which may have additional body weight lowering effect and beneficial effect in the treatment and/or prophylaxis of diseases caused by hyperlipidaemia, diseases classified under syndrome X and atherosclerosis.

The main objective of the present invention is to provide novel heterocycle containing amino acid derivatives represented by general formula (I), their analogs, their tautomeric forms, their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, their pharmaceutically acceptable solvates

and pharmaceutical compositions containing them or their mixtures thereof and their use in medicine.

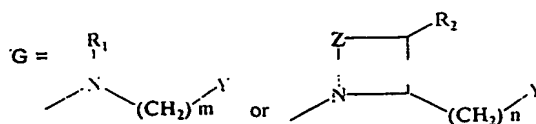
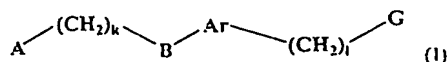
Yet another objective of this invention is to provide processes for the preparation of novel heterocycle containing amino acid derivatives represented by the general formula (I), their analogs, their tautomeric forms and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts or solvates.

Still another objective of the present invention is to provide pharmaceutical compositions containing compounds of the general formula (I), their analogs, their tautomeric forms, their pharmaceutically acceptable salts or their mixtures in combination with suitable carriers, solvents, diluents and other media normally employed in preparing such compositions.

A further objective of the present invention is to provide processes for preparation of intermediates involved in the preparation of compounds of formula (I).

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, the present invention relates to compounds of the general formula (I).

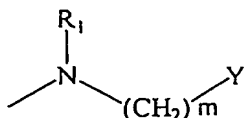


their derivatives, their analogs, their tautomeric forms, their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, their pharmaceutically acceptable solvates wherein

'A' represents a substituted or unsubstituted, single or fused groups selected from aryl, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl groups; 'B' represents oxygen or sulfur;

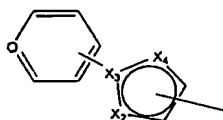
'Ar' represents a substituted or unsubstituted single or fused divalent aromatic, heteroaromatic or a heterocyclic group;

with the proviso that, when 'G' represents



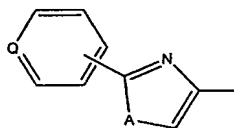
and

i) 'Ar' represents fused aryl or heteroaryl, 'A' does not represent



where Q is 'C' or 'N' and X<sub>2</sub>, X<sub>3</sub> & X<sub>4</sub> are independently selected from C, N, O or S;

ii) when 'Ar' represents substituted or unsubstituted phenyl or pyridyl groups, 'A' does not represent



where Q is 'C' or 'N', A represents 'O' or 'S';

k, l and m are integers from 1-3; n is 0, 1, 2 or 3.

R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> may be same or different and represents independently hydrogen, substituted or unsubstituted groups selected from alkyl (linear or branched), aralkyl, aryloxy carbonyl, alkoxycarbonyl, alkynyloxy carbonyl, alkenyloxy carbonyl, aryl carbonyl, alkyl carbonyl, aryl, heteroaryl, alkyl(halo)aryloxy carbonyl, alkyl(oxy)(halo)aryloxy carbonyl, cycloalkylaryloxy carbonyl, cycloalkyloxyaryloxy carbonyl, cycloheteroalkyl, heteroaryl carbonyl, heteroaryl-heteroalkyl, alkyl carbonyl amino, aryl carbonyl amino, heteroaryl carbonyl amino, alkoxycarbonyl amino, aryloxy carbonyl amino, heteroaryloxy carbonyl amino, heteroaryl-heteroaryl carbonyl, alkyl sulfonyl, alkenyl sulfonyl, heteroaryloxy carbonyl, cycloheteroalkyloxy carbonyl, heteroaryl alkyl aminocarbonyl, substituted aminocarbonyl, alkyl aminocarbonyl, aryl aminocarbonyl, heteroaryl alkenyl, cycloheteroalkyl-heteroaryl alkyl, hydroxy alkyl, alkoxy, alkoxy aryloxy carbonyl, aryl alkyl oxy carbonyl, alkyl aryloxy carbonyl, aryl heteroaryl alkyl, aryl alkyl aryl alkyl, aryloxy aryl alkyl, haloalkoxy aryloxy carbonyl, alkoxycarbonyl aryloxy carbonyl, aryloxy aryloxy carbonyl, aryl sulfinyl aryl carbonyl, aryl thio aryl carbonyl, alkoxycarbonyl aryloxy carbonyl,

arylalkenyloxycarbonyl, heteroaryloxyarylalkyl, aryloxyarylcarbonyl,  
 aryloxyarylalkyloxycarbonyl, arylalkenyloxycarbonyl, arylalkylcarbonyl,  
 aryloxyalkyloxycarbonyl, arylalkylsulfonyl, arylthiocarbonyl, arylalkenylsulfonyl,  
 heteroarylsulfonyl, arylsulfonyl, alkoxyarylalkyl, heteroarylalkoxycarbonyl,  
 arylheteroarylalkyl, alkoxyarylcarbonyl, aryloxyheteroarylalkyl,  
 heteroarylalkyloxyarylalkyl, arylarylalkyl, arylalkenylarylalkyl, arylalkoxyarylalkyl,  
 arylcarbonylarylalkyl, alkylaryloxyarylalkyl, arylalkoxycarbonylheteroarylalkyl,  
 arylcarbonylheteroarylalkyl, heteroaryloxyarylalkyl, arylalkenylheteroarylalkyl,  
 arylaminoarylalkyl, aminocarbonylarylalkyl groups;

Y is  $\text{CO}_2\text{R}_3$  (where  $\text{R}_3$  is hydrogen or substituted or unsubstituted alkyl, aryl or aralkyl group),  $\text{P}(\text{O})(\text{OR}_{3a})\text{R}_4$  (where  $\text{R}_{3a}$  is hydrogen or an alkyl group,  $\text{R}_4$  is alkyl or aryl group),  $\text{P}(\text{O})(\text{OR}_{3a})_2$  (where  $\text{R}_{3a}$  is hydrogen or alkyl).

Z represents either

$(\text{CH}_2)_{x^1}$  where  $x^1$  is an integer from 1 to 3;

or  $(\text{CH}_2)_{x^2}$  where  $x^2$  is either 2 or 3, where  $(\text{CH}_2)_{x^2}$  includes an alkenyl bond embedded within the chain.

or  $(\text{CH}_2)_{x^3}-\text{O}-(\text{CH}_2)_{x^4}$  where  $x^3$  is an integer from 1 to 3 and  $x^4$  is an integer from 0 to 2.

$(\text{CH}_2)_k$ ,  $(\text{CH}_2)_l$ ,  $(\text{CH}_2)_m$ ,  $(\text{CH}_2)_n$ ,  $(\text{CH}_2)_x$ ,  $(\text{CH}_2)_{x^1}$ ,  $(\text{CH}_2)_{x^2}$ ,  $(\text{CH}_2)_{x^3}$ ,  $(\text{CH}_2)_{x^4}$  may be optionally substituted with 1 or more substituents.

When A is substituted, the substituents may be substituted or unsubstituted groups selected from hydroxyl, oxo, halo, thio, nitro, amino, cyano, formyl, amidino, guanidino, hydrazino, alkyl, haloalkyl, perhaloalkyl, alkoxy, haloalkoxy, perhaloalkoxy, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, bicycloalkyl, bicycloalkenyl, alkoxy, alkenoxy, cycloalkoxy, aryl, aryloxy, aralkyl, aralkoxy, heterocyl, heteroaryl, heterocyclalkyl, heteroaralkyl, heteroaryloxy, heteroaralkoxy, heterocyclyloxy, heterocyclalkoxy, heterocyclalkoxyacyl, acyl, acyloxy, acylamino, monosubstituted or disubstituted amino, arylamino, aralkylamino, carboxylic acid and its derivatives such as esters and amides, carbonylamino, hydroxyalkyl, aminoalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, aryloxyalkyl, aralkoxyalkyl, alkylthio, thioalkyl, arylthio, alkylsulfonylamino, alkylsulfonyloxy, alkoxycarbonylamino, aryloxycarbonylamino, aralkyloxycarbonylamino,

aminocarbonylamino, alkylaminocarbonylamino, alkoxyamino, hydroxyl amino, sulfenyl derivatives, sulfonyl derivatives, sulfonic acid and its derivatives, phosphonic acid and its derivatives.

Suitable substituents on Ar may be selected from substituted or unsubstituted linear or branched alkyl, alkoxy, thioalkyl, halogen, haloalkyl, haloalkoxy, acyl, amino, acylamino, thio or carboxylic or sulfonic acids and their derivatives, phosphonic acid and their derivatives.

Substituents on  $(CH_2)_k$ ,  $(CH_2)_l$ ,  $(CH_2)_m$ ,  $(CH_2)_n$ ,  $(CH_2)_x$ ,  $(CH_2)_x^1$ ,  $(CH_2)_x^2$ ,  $(CH_2)_x^3$ ,  $(CH_2)_x^4$  may be selected from substituted or unsubstituted groups selected from alkyl, haloalkyl, aryl, alkenyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl, aryloxy carbonyl and the like.

The various groups, radicals and substituents used anywhere in the specification are described in the following paragraphs.

The term "alkyl" used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes a linear or branched radical containing one to twelve carbons, such as methyl, ethyl, *n*-propyl, *iso*-propyl, *n*-butyl, *sec*-butyl, *tert*-butyl, amyl, *t*-amyl, *n*-pentyl, *n*-hexyl, *iso*-hexyl, heptyl, octyl and the like.

The term "alkenyl" used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes a linear or branched radical containing two to twelve carbons; such as vinyl, allyl, 2-butenyl, 3-butenyl, 2-pentenyl, 3-pentenyl, 4-pentenyl, 2-hexenyl, 3-hexenyl, 4-hexenyl, 5-hexenyl, 2-heptenyl, 3-heptenyl, 4-heptenyl, 5-heptenyl, 6-heptenyl and the like. The term "alkenyl" includes dienes and trienes of straight and branched chains.

The term "alkynyl" used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes a linear or branched radical containing two to twelve carbons, such as ethynyl, 1-propynyl, 2-propynyl, 1-butylnyl, 2-butylnyl, 3-butylnyl, 1-pentylnyl, 2-pentylnyl, 3-pentylnyl, 4-pentylnyl, 1-hexynyl, 3-hexynyl, 4-hexynyl, 5-hexynyl, and the like. The term "alkynyl" includes di- and tri-ynes.

The term "cycloalkyl" used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes a radical containing three to seven carbons, such as cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl and the like.

The term "cycloalkenyl" used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes a radical containing three to seven carbons, such as cyclopropenyl, 1-cyclobutenyl, 2-cyclobutenyl, 1-cyclopentenyl, 2-cyclopentenyl, 3-cyclopentenyl, 1-cyclohexenyl, 2-cyclohexenyl, 3-cyclohexenyl, 1-cycloheptenyl, cycloheptadienyl, cycloheptatrienyl, and the like.

The term "alkoxy" used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes an alkyl radical, as defined above, attached directly to an oxygen atom, such as methoxy, ethoxy, *n*-propoxy, *iso*-propoxy, *n*-butoxy, *t*-butoxy, *iso*-butoxy, pentyloxy, hexyloxy, and the like.

The term "alkenoxy" used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes an alkenyl radical, as defined above, attached to an oxygen atom, such as vinyloxy, allyloxy, butenoxy, pentenoxy, hexenoxy, and the like.

The term "cycloalkoxy" used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes a cycloalkyl radical as defined above, attached directly to an oxygen atom, such as cyclopropyloxy, cyclobutyloxy, cyclopentyloxy, cyclohexyloxy, cycloheptyloxy and the like.

The term "halo" or "halogen" used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, such as "haloalkyl", "perhaloalkyl" etc refers to a fluoro, chloro, bromo or iodo group. The term "haloalkyl" denotes a alkyl radical, as defined above, substituted with one or more halogens; such as perhaloalkyl, more preferably, perfluoro(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl such as fluoromethyl, difluoromethyl, trifluoromethyl, fluoroethyl, difluoroethyl, trifluoroethyl, mono or polyhalo substituted methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, pentyl or hexyl

groups. The term "haloalkoxy" denotes a haloalkyl, as defined above, directly attached to an oxygen atom, such as fluoromethoxy, chloromethoxy, fluoroethoxy, chloroethoxy groups, and the like. The term "perhaloalkoxy" denotes a perhaloalkyl radical, as defined above, directly attached to an oxygen atom, trifluoromethoxy, trifluoroethoxy, and the like.

The term "aryl" or "aromatic" used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes an aromatic system containing one, two or three rings wherein such rings may be attached together in a pendant manner or may be fused, such as phenyl, naphthyl, tetrahydronaphthyl, indane, biphenyl, and the like. The term "aralkyl" denotes an alkyl group, as defined above, attached to an aryl, such as benzyl, phenethyl, naphthylmethyl, and the like. The term "aryloxy" denotes an aryl radical, as defined above, attached to an alkoxy group, such as phenoxy, naphthyloxy and the like, which may be substituted. The term "aralkoxy" denotes an arylalkyl moiety, as defined above, such as benzyloxy, phenethyloxy, naphthylmethyloxy, phenylpropyloxy, and the like, which may be substituted.

The term "heterocyclyl" or "heterocyclic" used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes saturated, partially saturated and unsaturated ring-shaped radicals, the heteroatoms selected from nitrogen, sulfur and oxygen. Examples of saturated heterocyclic radicals include aziridinyl, azetidiny, pyrrolidinyl, imidazolidinyl, piperidinyl, piperazinyl, 2-oxopiperidinyl, 4-oxopiperidinyl, 2-oxopiperazinyl, 3-oxopiperazinyl, morpholinyl, thiomorpholinyl, 2-oxomorpholinyl, azepinyl, diazepinyl, oxapinyl, thiazepinyl, oxazolidinyl, thiazolidinyl, and the like; examples of partially saturated heterocyclic radicals include dihydrothiophene, dihydropyran, dihydrofuran, dihydrothiazole, and the like.

The term "heteroaryl" or "heteroaromatic" used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes unsaturated 5 to 6 membered heterocyclic radicals containing one or more hetero atoms selected from O, N or S, attached to an aryl group, such as pyridyl, thienyl, furyl, pyrrolyl, oxazolyl, thiazolyl, isothiazolyl, imidazolyl, isoxazolyl,

oxadiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, triazolyl, tetrazolyl, benzopyranyl, benzopyranonyl, benzofuranyl, benzothienyl, indolyl, indolyl, quinolyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazolyl, quinazolyl, quinazolonyl, pyrimidonyl, pyridazinyl, triazinyl, benzoxazinyl, benzoxazinonyl, benzothiazinyl, benzothiazinonyl, benzoxazolyl, benzothiazolyl, benzimidazolyl, benzotriazolyl, phthalazynil, naphthylidiny, purinyl, carbazolyl, phenothiazinyl, phenoxazinyl, and the like.

The term "heterocyclalkyl" used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, represents a heterocycl group, as defined above, substituted with an alkyl group of one to twelve carbons, such as pyrrolidinealkyl, piperidinealkyl, morpholinealkyl, thiomorpholinealkyl, oxazolinealkyl, and the like, which may be substituted. The term "heteroaralkyl" used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes a heteroaryl group, as defined above, attached to a straight or branched saturated carbon chain containing 1 to 6 carbons, such as (2-furyl)methyl, (3-furyl)methyl, (2-thienyl)methyl, (3-thienyl)methyl, (2-pyridyl)methyl, 1-methyl-1-(2-pyrimidyl)ethyl and the like. The terms "heteroaryloxy", "heteroaralkoxy", "heterocycloxy", "heterocylalkoxy" denotes heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl, heterocycl, heterocylalkyl groups respectively, as defined above, attached to an oxygen atom.

The term "acyl" used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes a radical containing one to eight carbons such as formyl, acetyl, propanoyl, butanoyl, *iso*-butanoyl, pentanoyl, hexanoyl, heptanoyl, benzoyl and the like, which may be substituted.

The term "acyloxy" used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes a radical acyl, as defined above, directly attached to an oxygen atom, such as acetyloxy, propionyloxy, butanoyloxy, *iso*-butanoyloxy, benzoyloxy and the like.

The term "acylamino" used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes an acyl group as defined earlier, may be  $\text{CH}_3\text{CONH}$ ,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{CONH}$ ,  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{CONH}$ ,  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{CONH}$ ,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CONH}$  and the like, which may be substituted.



The term "mono-substituted amino" used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes an amino group, substituted with one group selected from (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, substituted alkyl, aryl, substituted aryl or arylalkyl groups. Examples of monoalkylamino group include methylamine, ethylamine, *n*-propylamine, *n*-butylamine, *n*-pentylamine and the like.

The term "disubstituted amino" used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes an amino group, substituted with two radicals that may be same or different selected from (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, substituted alkyl, aryl, substituted aryl, or arylalkyl groups, such as dimethylamino, methylethylamino, diethylamino, phenylmethyl amino and the like.

The term "arylamino" used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes an aryl group, as defined above, linked through amino having a free valence bond from the nitrogen atom, such as phenylamino, naphthylamino, N-methyl anilino and the like.

The term "aralkylamino" used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes an arylalkyl group as defined above linked through amino having a free valence bond from the nitrogen atom e.g. benzylamino, phenethylamino, 3-phenylpropylamino, 1-naphthylmethylamino, 2-(1-naphthyl)ethylamino and the like.

The term "oxo" or "carbonyl" used herein, either alone (-C=O-) or in combination with other radicals, such as "alkylcarbonyl", denotes a carbonyl radical (-C=O-) substituted with an alkyl radical such as acyl or alkanoyl, as described above.

The term "carboxylic acid" used herein, alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes a -COOH group, and includes derivatives of carboxylic acid such as esters and amides. The term "ester" used herein, alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes -COO- group, and includes carboxylic acid derivatives, where the ester moieties

are alkoxycarbonyl, such as methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl, and the like, which may be substituted; aryloxy carbonyl group such as phenoxycarbonyl, naphthoxy carbonyl, and the like, which may be substituted; aralkoxycarbonyl group such as benzyloxy carbonyl, phenethyloxy carbonyl, naphthylmethoxy carbonyl, and the like, which may be substituted; heteroaryloxy carbonyl, heteroaralkoxycarbonyl, wherein the heteroaryl group, is as defined above, which may be substituted; heterocyclyloxy carbonyl, where the heterocyclic group, as defined earlier, which may be substituted.

The term "amide" used herein, alone or in combination with other radicals, represents an aminocarbonyl radical ( $\text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{C}=\text{O}-$ ), wherein the amino group is mono- or di-substituted or unsubstituted, such as methylamide, dimethylamide, ethylamide, diethylamide, and the like. The term "aminocarbonyl" used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, with other terms such as 'aminocarbonylalkyl', "n-alkylaminocarbonyl", "N-arylaminocarbonyl", "N,N-dialkylaminocarbonyl", "N-alkyl-N-arylaminocarbonyl", "N-alkyl-N-hydroxyaminocarbonyl", and "N-alkyl-N-hydroxyaminocarbonylalkyl", substituted or unsubstituted. The terms "N-alkylaminocarbonyl" and "N,N-dialkylaminocarbonyl" denotes aminocarbonyl radicals, as defined above, which have been substituted with one alkyl radical and with two alkyl radicals, respectively. Preferred are "lower alkylaminocarbonyl" having lower alkyl radicals as described above attached to aminocarbonyl radical. The terms "N-arylaminocarbonyl" and "N-alkyl-N-arylaminocarbonyl" denote aminocarbonyl radicals substituted, respectively, with one aryl radical, or one alkyl, and one aryl radical. The term "aminocarbonylalkyl" includes alkyl radicals substituted with aminocarbonyl radicals.

The term "hydroxyalkyl" used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes an alkyl group, as defined above, substituted with one or more hydroxy radicals, such as hydroxymethyl, hydroxyethyl, hydroxypropyl, hydroxybutyl, hydroxypentyl, hydroxyhexyl and the like.

The term "aminoalkyl" used herein, alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes an amino ( $-\text{NH}_2$ ) moiety attached to an alkyl radical, as defined above, which may be substituted, such as mono- and di-substituted aminoalkyl. The term "alkylamino" used

herein, alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes an alkyl radical, as defined above, attached to an amino group, which may be substituted, such as mono- and di-substituted alkylamino.

The term "alkoxyalkyl" used herein, alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes an alkoxy group, as defined above, attached to an alkyl group, such as methoxymethyl, ethoxymethyl, methoxyethyl, ethoxyethyl and the like. The term "aryloxyalkyl" used herein, alone or in combination with other radicals, includes phenoxymethyl, naphthylloxymethyl, and the like. The term "aralkoxyalkyl" used herein, alone or in combination with other radicals, includes  $C_6H_5CH_2OCH_2$ ,  $C_6H_5CH_2OCH_2CH_2$ , and the like.

The term "alkylthio" used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes a straight or branched or cyclic monovalent substituent comprising an alkyl group of one to twelve carbon atoms, as defined above, linked through a divalent sulfur atom having a free valence bond from the sulfur atom, such as methylthio, ethylthio, propylthio, butylthio, pentylthio and the like. Examples of cyclic alkylthio are cyclopropylthio, cyclobutylthio, cyclopentylthio, cyclohexylthio and the like, which may be substituted.

The term "thioalkyl" used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes an alkyl group, as defined above, attached to a group of formula  $-SR'$ , where  $R'$  represents hydrogen, alkyl or aryl group, e.g. thiomethyl, methylthiomethyl, phenylthiomethyl and the like, which may be substituted.

The term "arylthio" used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes an aryl group, as defined above, linked through a divalent sulfur atom, having a free valence bond from the sulfur atom such as phenylthio, naphthylthio and the like.

The term "alkoxycarbonylamino" used herein, alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes an alkoxycarbonyl group, as defined above, attached to an amino group,

such as methoxycarbonylamino, ethoxycarbonylamino, and the like. The term "aryloxycarbonylamino" used herein, alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes an aryloxycarbonyl group, as defined above, attached to the an amino group, such as  $C_6H_5OCONH$ ,  $C_6H_5OCONCH_3$ ,  $C_6H_5OCONC_2H_5$ ,  $C_6H_4(CH_3O)CONH$ ,  $C_6H_4(OCH_3)OCONH$ , and the like. The term "aralkoxycarbonylamino" used herein, alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes an aralkoxycarbonyl group, as defined above, attached to an amino group  $C_6H_5CH_2OCONH$ ,  $C_6H_5CH_2CH_2CH_2OCONH$ ,  $C_6H_5CH_2OCONHCH_3$ ,  $C_6H_5CH_2OCONC_2H_5$ ,  $C_6H_4(CH_3)CH_2OCONH$ ,  $C_6H_4(OCH_3)CH_2OCONH$ , and the like.

The term "aminocarbonylamino", "alkylaminocarbonylamino", "dialkylaminocarbonylamino" used herein, alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes a carbonylamino ( $-CONH_2$ ) group, attached to amino( $NH_2$ ), alkylamino group or dialkylamino group respectively, where alkyl group is as defined above.

The term "amidino" used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes a  $-C(=NH)-NH_2$  radical. The term "alkylamidino" denotes an alkyl radical, as discussed above, attached to an amidino group.

The term "hydrazino" used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes  $-NHNH-$ , suitably substituted with other radicals, such as alkyl hydrazino, where an alkyl group, as defined above is attached to a hydrazino group.

The term "alkoxyamino" used herein, alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes an alkoxy group, as defined above, attached to an amino group. The term "hydroxyamino" used herein, alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes  $-NHOH$  moiety, and may be substituted.

The term "sulfenyl" or "sulfenyl and its derivatives" used herein, alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes a bivalent group,  $-SO-$  or  $R_nSO$ , where  $R_n$  is substituted or unsubstituted alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl, and the like.

The term "sulfonyl" or "sulfones and its derivatives" used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, with other terms such as alkylsulfonyl, denotes divalent radical  $-SO_2-$ , or  $R_nSO_2-$ , where  $R_n$  is substituted or unsubstituted groups selected from alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl, and the like. "Alkylsulfonyl" denotes alkyl radicals, as defined above, attached to a sulfonyl radical, such as methylsulfonyl, ethylsulfonyl, propylsulfonyl and the like. The term "arylsulfonyl" used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes aryl radicals, as defined above, attached to a sulfonyl radical, such as phenylsulfonyl and the like.

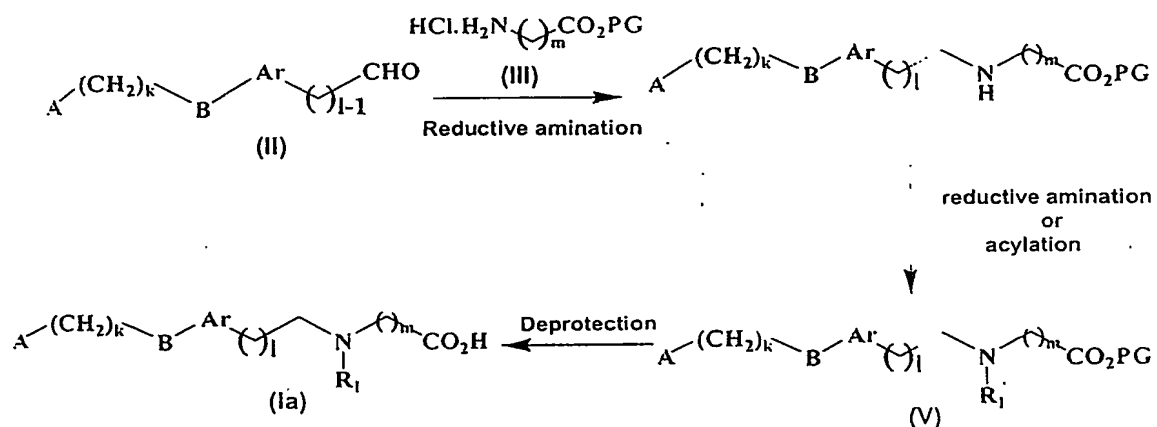
The term "phosphonic acid or its derivatives", used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes  $P(O)(OH)_2$ ,  $P(O)(O(C_1-C_6) \text{ alkyl})_2$ ,  $P(O)(O \text{ aryl})_2$ ,  $P(O)(OH)(O(C_1-C_6)alkyl)$ , and the like.

The term "substituted" used in combination with other radicals, denotes suitable substituents on that radical such as substituted alkyl, substituted alkenyl, substituted alkynyl, substituted cycloalkyl, substituted aryl, etc, mentioned anywhere in the specification. The suitable substituents include, but are not limited to the following radicals, alone or in combination with other radicals- hydroxyl, oxo, halo, thio, nitro, amino, cyano, formyl, amidino, guanidino, hydrazino, alkyl, haloalkyl, perhaloalkyl, alkoxy, haloalkoxy, perhaloalkoxy, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, bicycloalkyl, bicycloalkenyl, alkoxy, alkenoxy, cycloalkoxy, aryl, aryloxy, aralkyl, aralkoxy, heterocyl, heteroaryl, heterocyclalkyl, heteroaralkyl, heteroaryloxy, heteroaralkoxy, heterocyclloxy, heterocycllalkoxy, heterocycllalkoxyalkyl, heterocycllalkoxyacyl, acyl, acyloxy, acylamino, monosubstituted or disubstituted amino, arylamino, aralkylamino, carboxylic acid and its derivatives such as esters and amides, carbonylamino, hydroxyalkyl, aminoalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, aryloxyalkyl, aralkoxyalkyl, alkylthio, thioalkyl, arylthio, alkoxycarbonylamino, aryloxy carbonylamino, aralkoxy carbonylamino, aralkyloxy carbonylamino, aminocarbonylamino, alkylaminocarbonylamino, dialkylaminocarbonylamino,

alkoxyamino, hydroxyl amino, sulfenyl derivatives, sulfonyl derivatives, sulfonic acid and its derivatives, phosphonic acid and its derivatives.

The present invention also provides novel process for the preparation of compounds of formula (I) as well as intermediates involved in their synthesis. The compounds of the present invention can be prepared according to the general schemes provided below:

Scheme 1:



The compounds of general formula (Ia) wherein all the symbols are as defined earlier may be prepared by one or more routes or combinations of reactions outlined in scheme 1 above which comprises

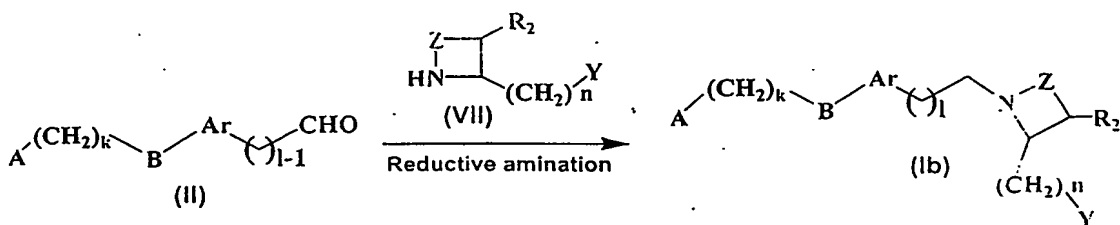
i) Reacting the aldehyde of formula (II) wherein all the symbols are as defined earlier with protected amino acid of formula (III) wherein PG denotes suitable protecting group such as alkyl ester and the like by reductive amination methods. Reagents like sodium borohydride, sodium triacetoxyborohydride and the like may be employed. Reaction may be carried out in solvents appropriate for the reagent used e.g. alcohols may be used with borohydrides and halogenated solvents such as 1,2-dichloroethane and the like or alcohols or mixtures therein may be used with sodium triacetoxyborohydride. Reaction

temperatures may range from 0 °C to reflux temperature of the solvent(s) used. Reactions may be carried out in an atmosphere of inert gases like nitrogen, argon and the like.

ii) Compounds of general formula (IV) wherein all the symbols are as defined earlier may be converted to compounds of general formula (V) wherein all the symbols are as defined earlier by another reductive amination similar to that described in (i) above or by acylation using appropriate acylating agents such as acyl halides, anhydrides, haloformates and the like. Reaction may be carried out in the presence of an inorganic base such as sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate, sodium or potassium hydroxide and the like or an organic base such as trialkyl amine, pyridine and the like. Solvents such as halogenated hydrocarbons (dichloromethane, dichloroethane, chloroform and the like), DMF, DMSO, tetrahydrofuran and the like or mixtures therein may be employed. Reaction temperatures may range from 0 °C to reflux temperature of the solvent(s) used. Reactions may be carried out in an atmosphere of inert gases like nitrogen, argon and the like.

iii) The compound of general formula (Ia) wherein all the symbols are as defined earlier may be prepared from compound of general formula (V) by deprotecting the protecting group PG, by using suitable deprotection methods e.g. acidic or basic hydrolysis may be employed when PG is an ester. Aqueous alcohols and the like may be used as solvents. Reaction temperatures may range from 0 °C to reflux temperature of the solvent(s) used.

Scheme 2:



The compounds of general formula (Ib) wherein all the symbols are as defined earlier may be prepared by reaction outlined in scheme 2 above which comprises reductive amination of aldehyde of formula (II) wherein all the symbols are as defined earlier with

compound of general formula (VII) wherein all the symbols are as defined earlier by a method similar to that described in (i) of scheme 1 above.

It will be appreciated that in any of the above mentioned reactions any reactive group in the substrate molecule may be protected, according to conventional chemical practice. Suitable protecting groups in any of the above mentioned reactions are those used conventionally in the art. The methods of formation and removal in such protecting groups are those conventional methods appropriate to the molecule being protected. T. W. Greene and P. G. M. Wuts "Protective groups in Organic Synthesis", John Wiley & Sons, Inc, 1999, 3<sup>rd</sup> Ed., 201-245 along with references therein.

The pharmaceutically acceptable salts forming a part of this invention may be prepared by treating the compound of formula (I) with 1-6 equivalents of a base such as sodium hydride, sodium methoxide, sodium ethoxide, sodium hydroxide, potassium tert-butoxide, calcium hydroxide, calcium acetate, calcium chloride, magnesium hydroxide, magnesium chloride, magnesium alkoxide and the like. Solvents such as water, acetone, ether, THF, methanol, ethanol, t-butanol, 2-butanone, dioxane, propanol, butanol, isopropanol, diisopropyl ether, *tert*-butyl ether or mixtures thereof may be used. Organic bases such as lysine, arginine, methyl benzylamine, ethanolamine, diethanolamine, tromethamine, choline, guanidine and their derivatives may be used. Acid addition salts, wherever applicable may be prepared by treatment with acids such as tartaric acid, mandelic acid, fumaric acid, malic acid, lactic acid, maleic acid, salicylic acid, citric acid, ascorbic acid, benzene sulfonic acid, p-toluene sulfonic acid, hydroxynaphthoic acid, methane sulfonic acid, acetic acid, benzoic acid, succinic acid, palmitic acid, hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, sulfuric acid, nitric acid and the like in solvents such as water, alcohols, ethers, ethyl acetate, dioxane, THF, acetonitrile, DMF or a lower alkyl ketone such as acetone, or mixtures thereof.

Another aspect of the present invention comprises a pharmaceutical composition, containing at least one of the compounds of the general formula (I), their derivatives, their analogs, their tautomeric forms, their pharmaceutically acceptable salts as an active ingredient, together with pharmaceutically employed carriers diluents and the like.

Pharmaceutical compositions containing a compound of the present invention may be prepared by conventional techniques, e.g. as described in Remington: the Science and



Practice of Pharmacy, 19<sup>th</sup> Ed., 1995. The compositions may be in the conventional forms, such as capsules, tablets, powders, solutions, suspensions, syrups, aerosols or topical applications. They may contain suitable solid or liquid carriers or in suitable sterile media to form injectable solutions or suspensions. The compositions may contain 0.5 to 20 %, preferably 0.5 to 10 % by weight of the active compound, the remaining being pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, excipients, diluents, solvents and the like.

Typical compositions containing a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof, associated with a pharmaceutically acceptable excipients which may be a carrier or a diluent or be diluted by a carrier, or enclosed within a carrier which can be in the form of a capsule, sachet, paper or other container. When the carrier serves as a diluent, it may be a solid, semi-solid or liquid material, which acts as a vehicle, excipients or medium for the active compound. The active compound can be absorbed on a granular solid container for example in a sachet. Some of suitable carriers are water, salt solutions, alcohols, polyethylene glycols, polyhydroxyethoxylated castor oil, peanut oil, olive oil, gelatin, lactose, terra alba, sucrose, cyclodextrin, amylose, magnesium stearate, talc, gelatin, agar, pectin, acacia, stearic acid or lower alkyl ethers of cellulose, silicic acid, fatty acids, fatty acid amines, fatty acids monoglycerides and diglycerides, pentaerythritol fatty acids esters, polyoxyethylene, hydroxymethylcellulose and polyvinylpyrrolidone. Similarly, the carrier or diluent may include any sustained release material known in the art, such as glyceryl monostearate or glyceryl distearate, alone or mixed with a wax. The formulations may also include wetting agents, emulsifying and suspending agents, preservatives, sweetening agents or flavoring agents. The formulations of the invention may be formulated so as to provide quick, sustained, or delayed release of the active ingredient after administration to the patient by employing procedures well known in the art.

The pharmaceutical compositions can be sterilized and mixed, if desired, with auxiliary agents, emulsifiers, buffers and/or coloring substances and the like, which do not deleteriously react with the active compounds.

The route of administration may be any route, which effectively transports the active drug to the appropriate or desired site of action effectively, such as oral, nasal,

transdermal, pulmonary or parental e.g. rectal, depot, subcutaneous, intravenous, intraurethral, intramuscular, intranasal, ophthalmic solution or an ointment, preferably through oral route.

If a solid carrier is used for oral administration, the preparation may be tableted, placed in a hard gelatin capsule in powder or pellet form or it can be in the form of a troche or lozenge. If a liquid carrier is used, the preparation may be in the form of a syrup, emulsion, soft gelatin capsule or sterile injectable liquid such as an aqueous or non-aqueous liquid suspension or solution.

For nasal administration, the preparation may contain a compound of formula (I) dissolved or suspended in a liquid carrier, in particular an aqueous carrier, for aerosol application. The carrier may contain additives such as solubilizing agent, e.g. propylene glycol, surfactants, absorption enhancers such as lecithin (phosphatidylcholine) or cyclodextrin, or preservatives such as parabens.

For parental application, particularly suitable are injectable solutions or suspensions, preferably aqueous solutions with the active compound dissolved in polyhydroxylated castor oil.

Tablet, dragees or capsules having talc and/or a carbohydrate carrier or binder or the like are particularly suitable for oral application. Preferably, carriers for tablets, dragees or capsules include lactose, corn starch and/or potato starch. A syrup or elixir can be used in cases where a sweetened vehicle can be employed.

A typical tablet which may be prepared by conventional tableting techniques may contain:

Core:

Active ingredient (as free compound or salt thereof)	100 g
Wheat starch	45 g
Maize starch	55 g
Microcrystalline cellulose	12 g
Ethyl cellulose	8 g
Magnesium stearate	5 g

The coating may compose of the following ingredients in varying compositions

Lac  
Gelatin  
Gum arabic  
Sucrose

Titanium dioxide  
Beeswax  
Carnauba wax  
Ethyl vanilin

The compounds of general formula (I) or the compositions thereof are useful for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of disease caused by metabolic disorders such as hyperlipidemia, insulin resistance, leptin resistance, hyperglycemia, obesity, or inflammation.

These compounds are useful for the treatment of hypercholesteremia, familial hypercholesteremia, hypertriglyceridemia, type 2 diabetes, dyslipidemia, disorders related to syndrome X such as hypertension, obesity, insulin resistance, coronary heart disease, atherosclerosis, xanthoma, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases and related disorders, diabetic complications, certain renal diseases such as glomerulonephritis, glomerulosclerosis, nephrotic syndrome, hypertensive nephrosclerosis, retinopathy, nephropathy, psoriasis, polycystic ovarian syndrome, osteoporosis, inflammatory bowel diseases, myotonic dystrophy, arteriosclerosis, xanthoma, pancreatitis and for the treatment of cancer.

The compounds of the invention may be administered to a mammal, especially, a human in need of such treatment, prevention, elimination, alleviation or amelioration of diseases mentioned above.

The compounds of the present invention are effective over a wide dosage range. however, the exact dosage, mode of administration and form of composition depends upon the subject to be treated and is determined by the physician or veterinarian responsible for treating the subject. Generally, dosages from about 0.025 to about 200 mg preferably from about 0.1 to about 100 mg, per day in single or multiple dosage spread throughout the day may be used. Generally, the unit dosage form comprises about 0.01 to 100 mg of the compound of formula (I), as an active ingredient together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. Usually suitable dosage forms for nasal, oral, transdermal or pulmonary administration comprises from about 0.001 mg to about 100 mg, preferably from 0.01 mg to about 50 mg of the active ingredient mixed with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.

In another aspect of the present invention, method of treatment and/or prevention of the diseases mentioned above by treatment with compounds of the present invention are provided.

In a further aspect of the present invention, use of one or more compounds of the general formula (I) or pharmaceutically acceptable salts, for the preparation of a medicament thereof for the treatment and/or prevention of diseases mentioned in this document is provided.

In still further aspect of the present invention use of the compounds of the present invention alone or in combination with statins, glitazones, biguanides, angiotensin II inhibitors, aspirin, insulin secretagogue,  $\beta$ -sitosterol inhibitor, sulfonylureas, insulin, fibric acid derivatives, nicotinic acid, cholestyramine, cholestipol or probucol,  $\alpha$ -glycosidase inhibitors or antioxidants, which may be administered together or within such a period as to act synergistically together.

Dated this 11<sup>th</sup> day of October 2003

Signature Dr. Braj Bhushan Lohray  
Dr. Braj Bhushan Lohray (President, Zydus Research Centre)  
For Cadila Healthcare Limited

To  
The Patent Office  
at, Mumbai

# Document made available under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)

International application number: PCT/IN04/000319

International filing date: 14 October 2004 (14.10.2004)

Document type: Certified copy of priority document

Document details: Country/Office: IN  
Number: 1064/MUM/2003  
Filing date: 14 October 2003 (14.10.2003)

Date of receipt at the International Bureau: 22 March 2005 (22.03.2005)

Remark: Priority document submitted or transmitted to the International Bureau in compliance with Rule 17.1(a) or (b)



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Organisation Mondiale de la Propriété Intellectuelle (OMPI) - Genève, Suisse